IMPLEMENTATION OF CBMS IN VIETNAM

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RATIONALE FOR CBMS WORK

Demand of localities for CBMS to:
+ Understand real situation of people’s well-being and needs.
+ Target the poor.
+ Monitor the poverty.
+ Evaluate implementation of poverty reduction policies and measures.
+ Plan rural development
+ Prepare development project proposals.
CBMS METHODOLOGY
Indicators

Three main sets of indicators:

(a) **Community indicators** reflect situation of development of community as a whole, such as availability of commune infrastructure (schools, roads, electricity, healthcare facilities, etc.).

(b) **Household indicators** basing on livelihood approach: availability of five major types of capital - natural (land), human (labour, qualification), physical (production machinery, housing), financial (income) and social capital (relations with community).

(c) **Indicators reflects progress of implementation of poverty reduction policies and measures** (provision of health services, child education, credit for the poor).

Depending on purposes of survey, the structure of indicators set and concrete indicators can be modified.
Integrating MDGs into CBMS


- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (No change)
- Universal primary education (No change)
- Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment (Data processing)
- Reduce the child mortality rate (Ad new indic)
- Improve maternal health (Ad new indic)
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis (Ad new indic)
- Ensuring environmental sustainability (Not included in CBMS)
Data collection

- Local people are in charge of data collection, quick data processing and validation. Enumerators are selected from village heads, commune administration, staff of local mass organisations, and local intellectuals.
- Members of the existing Commune Councils for Poverty Reduction are involved in CBMS management.
- Researchers train and supervise the data collection process.
Data processing

- **Manual data processing:** A set of output data forms is designed for the manual data processing at the hamlet and commune levels. Local enumerators use these forms for quick data processing with some few core indicators and for resuming and reporting to administration of higher levels.

- **Computerised database** based on a popular software (Excel) is designed and given to the provincial and district agencies.
Data validation

- **Commune level:** The results of the survey are presented to community. Representatives of local social groups are informed on the survey results; they discuss and give feedback on the accuracy of survey and on the problems their community faces.

- **District and province level:** Validation is realised in form of meetings, supplying information in hard copy (list of the poor households, tables of core indicators, short survey reports, etc.).
Data use and dissemination

- **Commune level**: Results of survey are presented in form of commune booklets for community use.

- **District and province level**: Results of the survey are provided to provincial and district authorities in form of database and reports on data analysis.
Implementation of CBMS

2001-2003: Using CBMS for baseline study and annual monitoring in the CIDA-supported poverty reduction project in two districts of Thanh-Hoa province (34 communes)

2002-2004: Establishing the national system of poverty observatories using CBMS in annual survey (20 communes in 12 provinces, three rounds).

2003-2006: Providing technical support to Ha-Tay province and Yen Bai province to implement the provincial CBMS (30 communes in Ha Tay, 10 communes in Yen Bai).

2006-2007: Support 3 districts in 3 provinces (Ninh Binh, Quang Nam and Lam Dong), and 1 municipal in Yen Bai province to pilot the district CBMS (10 communes in each districts).
(1) CBMS in poverty reduction project
Implementation of CBMS in poverty reduction project in two districts in Thanh Hoa province

• **Purposes:** Baseline study + annual monitoring of poverty situation and impacts of poverty reduction activities.

• **Scope of survey:** 34 communes (4000 households), 3 survey rounds (baseline in 2001, monitoring in 2002, final 2003).

• **Questionnaire:** 4 pages

• **Data collection:** numerators = commune and hamlet leaders, supervisors = project officers (CECI).

• **Data processing and reports:** CBMS study team.
(2) CBMS at national level
Implementation of CBMS in the national system of poverty observatories

Purposes of poverty observatory system:

- To follow-up poverty tendencies in the whole country.
- To analyse impacts of policy and measures of poverty reduction to poor households and communes.
- To evaluate of implementation of the National Programme of Poverty Reduction.

- 12 provinces, 8 regions, 20 communes:
  - 17 rural - 3 urban
  - 7 mountainous - 6 plains - 4 suburban
- 4,000 households
  (aprox. 200 households per commune)
- 19,700 individuals:
  - 82% ethnic majority
  - 18% ethnic minorities
CBMS in national system of poverty observatories

- Multi-dimensional indicators
- Local people collected data
- Data used by the National Program for Poverty Reduction for:
  - poverty assessment
  - impact evaluation of poverty reduction policies and measures
  - evaluate community-based poor household identification system.
(3) CBMS at provincial level
Implementation of CBMS in Ha Tay Province

- **Ha-Tay province**: has 14 districts, 323 communes, population 2.5 mill. persons.
- **Before 2003**: using only income indicator for poverty monitoring and assessment.
- **Contribution of CBMS project**:
  - multi-dimensional indicators,
  - survey design and techniques,
  - data processing.
- **Implementation of CBMS**:
  - **2003 and 2004**: sampled survey in 30 communes as poverty observatories, 3,721 households, more than 16,000 persons
  - **2005**: census in 10 communes, used as baseline study for poverty assessment by the new poverty line for the five-year poverty reduction plan (2006-2010).
(4) CBMS at provincial level
Implementation of CBMS in Yen Bai Province

Yen-Bai province: mountainous, has 9 districts, 180 communes, 730 thousands persons, ethnic minorities.

Role of CBMS project:
- sample selection
- questionnaire design,
- training and monitoring data collection,
- data processing.

2004, 2005: using CBMS in census in 10 communes as poverty observatories, 9,000 households, 40,000 persons.
(5) CBMS at district level
Implementation of CBMS in 2006-2007 in some districts

- **Scope**: 4 provinces (Yen Bai, Ninh Binh, Lam Dong, Quang Ngai provinces, 1 district in each).
- **Questionnaire**: 4 – 6 pages
- **Indicators**: household's structure, employment, education, health, housing, water, income, poverty causes (some MDGs included), gender equality.
- **Survey**: census in selected communes.
- **Outputs**: database, commune booklet.
Short-term benefits of localities from CBMS

- Get more relevant data for poverty assessment.
- Understand multi-dimensional poverty.
- Monitor implementation of poverty reduction programs and measures.
- Have a comprehensive data on living standards in locality.
Long-term benefits of localities from CBMS

- Enhanced poverty reduction capacity of local governmental and non-governmental leaders.
- Wider participation of local people in decision-making and controlling of poverty reduction measures.
- Better information system on living standards of locality.
Lessons learned

- Local ownership
- Direct participation of local people in the survey process.
- Indicator set reflects multidimensional poverty and meets demands of local people.
- Simplicity and indigenous-knowledge-based principle of survey tools.
- Closer partnership between local administration, NGOs and researchers.